## THE NEWS IN LONDON.

ENGLAND ABUSING AMERICA FOR RESENT. ING LORD SACKVILLE'S IMPERTINENCE.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE STIRRED UP-FREE TRADE PAPERS WREAK THEIR SPITE BY THROWING MUD AT GENERAL HARRISON-THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER AS LORD-LIEU-TENANT OF LONDON-FORTY THOUSAND COAL MINERS ON STRIKE-LITERARY AND PERSONAL-THE THEATRES.

[BY CABLE TO THE THIBUNE.] Copyright : 1888 : By The New-York Tribune

London, Oct. 27 .- Lord Sackville's astonishing campaign letter attracts less attention here than in America, but more than will be quite pleas-To-day's rumors are to the ing to its author. effect that Lord Salisbury has already sent Lord Sackville a dispatch of remonstrance, if not of reprimand. Whether that be so or not, the Foreign Office is scandalized. There has been no recent case in which diplomatic etiquette has been so entirely neglected. Resignation is freely spoken of as a probable consequence of indiscretion so unaccountable. Lord Sackville's fortythree years' service ought, it is being said, to have been a guarantee against the possibility of such interference with the domestic politics of a country to the Government of which he is

Public comments on this act are even sharper than private. It serves as a text for an editorial "The Daily Telegraph," offensive tone to America to have been written, as it probably was, by an ex-correspondent to the Southern Confederacy. "Lord Sackville," this writer suggests, " must have taken leave of his senses. The mere announcement of such an act is enough to make old diplomatists turn in their graves." This may not be agreeable to the British Minister at Washington, but what follows is still less pleasant reading for Americans. We are, it appears, a people preposterous in prejudices and sensibility. Our customs and manners are such during a Presidential campaign as ought to have put Lord Sackville on his guard. He knows political managers would publish their own or their enemy's most confidential love-letters, and if necessary forge them. He ought to have suspected a trap. I need hardly say, the trap theory is industriously put forward. What The Tribune says is quoted, with the comment that this indignation is, of course, assumed; just as extracts from leading London papers expressing an anxious desire for Mr. Cleveland's election are declared to be forged. Why they should be forged, I know not, when genuine ones numerous. There has been caution of late in obedience to cues from the other side, and it now suits "The Telegraph" "The Presidential contest is no longer of any great interest to people in England. Although General Harrison is a Protectionist, Mr. Cleveland is not a Free Trader, while the retaliation message and recent jobs show that in pandering to international jealousies and in the arts of political corruption there is not much to choose between the All this would be more important if it appeared in a different paper. What "The Telegraph" chiefly represents is the shopkeeping spirit of England. "The Manchester Guardian" in a similar vein speaks of The Tribune as affecting profound indignation at this interference by the agent of a foreign power in the domestic policy of the Union, and adds; "This, of course, is mere electioneering thunder." It is agreed that any similar act would be resented in England, and one journal opportunely recollects that much of Lord Palmerston's popularity in England was due to the dislike he inspired abroad. But when

Americans presume to object to foreign dictation

they are told they are only making believe.

News" seem to conawkward thing to handle. They are all silent. The Saturday Review," which will handle anything, has an article marked by all the late Mr Venable's acrimony, but without his vigor. Following the lead of "The Telegraph," it makes the British Minister's mistake the occasion for reviling America. "In its periodical fight," says "The Saturday." "over the loaves and fishes of administration, triumphant democracy is equally ready to fling a provocation in the face friendly State or to raise an outery at the heels of an individual." This genial writer will not undertake to say whether Lord Sackville may have aggravated, by any conduct of his own, the initial offence of being the British Minister at Washington during a Presidential contest, but he has made up his mind that England is mightily mistaken if she thinks herself entitled to look for decently considerate treatment at the hands of the great Republic. We are used to such language from "The Saturday," but what can be said when "The Spectator" out-Saturday's "The Saturday"? "An Englishman in California was induced," says "The Spectator," "to ask the English Minister for advice. The answer was, of course, published, in a country where no one respects any right of privacy. Lord Sackville should have been more evasive, or silent, but the anger expressed is quite ridiculous. American Ministers all over the Continent stand up for Liberal ideas, and no objection is made unless they break diplomatic etiquette, which Lord Sackville has not done. He has only made the mistake of thinking aloud." From which it appears "The Spectator" considers thinking aloud a diplomatic "The affair," adds this journal, complacently, " only proves the excessive importance attached in the States to British opinion. A similar letter from the French Minister would have been deemed a proper courtesy to the General Harrison is mentioned in those terms of contempt customary in the British press. "He is a mere cloak to Mr. Blaine," says

The great fact of the moment in the history of the Parnell Commission is the fact that the Attorney-General yesterday finished his five days opening speech. The Commission forthwith adjourned to Tuesday. This speech must, however, be judged from an English point of view. A counsel's opening statement in an English court is always far more elaborate than in an American. Sir Richard Webster is thought to have done his work well, though tediously. He was bound to traverse again oft-trodden ground, to recite the history of the Land League and the National League, and to repeat the grim story of outrage and erime which, in Mr. Gladstone's words, dogged the footsteps of the League with fatal precision. It was his duty as an advocate to endeavor to establish a connection between conspiracy in Ireland and conspiracy in America. It was his duty to allege, and it will be his duty to try to prove, that Mr. Parnell and others were accomplices in conspiracy and crime.

Sir James Hannen remarked early in the week that the Attorney-General entered upon the case as he thought fit, and was responsible if he made a mistake, and he declined to check him. But as soon as evidence is offered with reference to the proceedings of the League the Court will be called on to rule definitely whether it is or is not admissible. It will be seen, therefore, almost at once whether the Judges intend to narrow the inquiry to the acts and words of the defendants themselves, or whether they will allow the Attorney-General to prove his whole case.

There has been during the week a certain num-ber of other speeches and incidents relating to Home Rule, but none of much real significance. her is anything expected to happen beyond the

precincts of the court until Mr. Gladstone speaks

The Queen's appointment of the Duke of Westminster as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of London puts an end to his proposed nomination as President of the County Council. I believe that even Socialistic Radicals allow this appointment to pass without serious protest, possibly because protest would be ineffectual. In his character as one of the three greatest landlords in London the Duke is disliked by those who dislike all land-He is disliked also by Home Rulers because he is a Liberal-Unionist, and in that character has done indiscreet things. But he is admitted to be a good landlord, a man of high personal character, and perfectly suited to fill a post of dignity which, though new, is great.

The coal strike has become serious. Nearly 40,000 miners are out. Their funds are admittedly low, and the masters are resolute. The chief hope of the strikers is in an appeal to charity. Not thus, says one considerable authority, is the struggle between labor and capital to be fought

Biographics continue to pour out from various publishers' presses. The life of Lord Wesbury is peraps the latest, and that of Mr. Sims Reeves by himself the least important. Lord Westbury proves a welcome topic to the papers, which find themselves able to discuss the question whether he was a wit or not. Lord Stratford de Redeliffe's biography revived some old controversus of Crimean days, but they soon flickered out. There are a

Of recent books perhaps the most important is Sir Henry Maine's International Law, a volume containing the Whewell Lectures, delivered at Cambridge last year. The book is not what he would have made it had he lived, but is, I suppose, the last we shall get from one of the best minds of recent days. O'Connell's Correspondence, edited by Mr. Fitzpatrick, may also be mentioned; a book which ought to have been interesting but is not well done.

The fourth and concluding volume of Dr. Bright's History of England is published. A weekly journal which combines Radicalism with literature reviews it in a tone of enthusiasm. Dr. Bright celebrates the conversion of England within the last fifty years into a democracy, and for the most part writes with the good sense and reserve becoming a historian. The history is primarily intended for students, but readers of all classes will find it remarkable for accuracy

Mr. Spurgeon is again reported very ill: "the usual result," says a Baptist, "of undertaking extra services at this time of year. His enemy is gout in the feet and hands. It is feared that he can preach no more this year. He will go south when able to travel.

The theatres offer their various publics little that is new. It may almost be said there are more new theatres than new pieces. The newest nouse of all, the Shaftesbury, opened with a play 265 years old, none other than " As You Like It," with Miss Wallace as Rosalind, of whom she gives a painstaking, prosaic representation. Mr. Augustus Harris draws crowds to Drury Lane to see "The Armada," copiously advertised in the daily press. A more select crowd, but still a crowd, gathered at this theatre on Wednesday afternoon to see an extremely interesting collection of relics relating to the Armada. To this the public who buy tickets to see the play are also admitted. Mr. Mansfield's business at the Lyceum with "Prince Karl," is, I hear, slightly better than with " Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but never within the memory of play-goers have the Lyceum stalls seen so few or the pit been so much en-"The Dean's Daughter" at the St. James's, under Mr. Rutland Barrington's management, is not a success. Mrs. John Wood, a host in herself, is doing well at the new Court Theatre, though "Mamma" is far inferior to "Les Surprises du Divorce," from which it was adapted. "The Times," "The Standard" and "The Daily French plays at the Royalty are given to a half-

> Mrs. Churchill Jodril's experiment with Russian opera at the Novelty Theatre continues an experiment. "The Yeomen of the Guard" at the Savoy is better liked by the public than by some of the critics. Sir Arthur Sullivan's music is reckoned among his best scores. Miss Ulmar sings and acts with dramatic force, Mr. Grossmith is as comic as ever, and everything promises a long The Gaiety was to be open to-night with 'Faust up to Date," by Messrs. Sims and Pettit, but this is now postponed to a date still later,

> Sofia, Oct. 27.—The Sobranje was opened to-day by Prince Ferdinand, who was accorded a brilliant re-In his address opening the session, Prince Ferdinand congratulated Bulgaria upon the position she had attained, and said that owing to the prevalence of peace, the content of her people, the tranquil state of the country, and the justness of Bulgaria's cause, the country was daily growing stronger. The opening of the Sofia and Vakarel Railway, constructed by Eulgarian resources and Bulgarian labor, had raised Eulgaria's credit and won the sympathies of enlightened peoples. The gallant army was equal to the position in which it was placed, and would justify the nation's confidence.

> THE RAILWAY BATTLE IN MANITOBA. Chicago, Oct. 27 .- A dispatch from Winnipog says Yesterday was spent in legal battle in the courts, all the leading talent in the city being engaged in fight-ing the case. The arguments were not finished when adjournment was reached, but there is little doubt from observations of Judge Avery during the ogress of the case that the injunction will be dis The Government have made full preparations for this contingency, and have a large force of special constables and volunteers from different parts of the province prepared to rush to the scene and lay the tracks. In addition to the local force, 400 navvies working on the Northern Pacific are reported to be approaching the city on a special train. Sympathy continues to run constantly in favor of the Government's position. The Canadian Pacific authorities declare they will resist the crossing even should the injunction be dissolved. If they attempt resistance it is Attorney-General Martin's Intention to have Superintendent Whyte and the ringleaders placed ender arrest. Some people advocate that the Canaunder arrest. Some people advocate that the Cana-dian Paclific Company's property should be taken possession of and all traffic stopped in order to force the company to terms. The struggle can't last much longer and a crisis will soon be reached, as the Judge positively refuses an enlargement of the case. The opinions of the majority throughout the province go to show that the province, is a unit against the Cana-dian Paclific."

dian Pacific.

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—The Militia Department to-day received intelligence from Winnipez to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway had informed a magistrate of its intention to ask for the services of troops at Portage la Prairie should they be required.

A DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED. elemency recently presented to the Government by citizens of Philadelphia and Peterboro on behalf of the last Peterboro' Assizes for murdering a fellow-em-ploye in Howe's circus have been duly considered, and the tavernor-General has approved of the recommendation of the Privy Council that the sen-

THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT SOLID. Bukarest, Oct. 27 .- The elections for the Chamber of Deputies have resulted in a great success for the Government. The number of Conservatives returned is

EMPEROR WILLIAM EXTENDS HIS THANKS. Berlin, Oct. 27.—The Emperor has instructed the Foreign Office to thank the governments which he has

sons, and to include representatives of all parties, will be appointed to frame a new constitution. Milan will be president, and among its members will be MM. Ristles, Cruics and Vices.

THE PARNELL-" TIMES" INQUIRY. LEARNED COUNSEL ENGAGE IN A TECHNICAL SPARRING MATCH.

Edinburgh, Oct. 27.—In the Court of Session to-day the case of Mr. Parnell against "The Times" was again called. Messrs. Strachan and Balfour, Mr. Parnell's counsel, moved that closure of the record

of proof be allowed.

Mr. Murray, counsel for "The Times," moved that the question of jurisdiction in this case be sent for determination to the procedure roll. The prosecution had made many alterations in their complaint. had deleted all reference to the statement that Mr. Parnell had supplied Byrne with money to enable him to escape justice, and it was no longer alleged The Judge thereupon said that this left the record

with only one question. Mr. Murray said he wanted the question of juris diction to go to the procedure roll, because no relevant averment as to jurisdiction had been made. He said that where the defendants' statements were not met, the plaintiffs made a simple denial. The prosecution had taken no notice of two averments concerning Eng-

Mr. Strachan thereupon replied that the only ques tion of English law involved referred to the summons taken out of England. Attorney-General Webster continued Mr. Strachan, spoke in the O'Donnell trial on the instructions which "The Times" had given him, out "The Times" had editorially adopted the Attorney-General's alleged slanders.

The court then granted the motion of plaintiffs' counsel that the record be closed. Mr. Murray said the only publication averred in the complaint was that copies of "The Times" had

been mailed to persons in Scotland. This averment, he contended, was irrelevant. The prosecution, he further said, claimed a right under the Registration Act to certain funds, which he was clear the act gave them no right to.

roll for a decision on the various points submitted.
"The Times's" record maintains the whole of its charges. It alleges that the action is an attempt on Mr. Parnell's part to avoid a full inquiry by the Parnell Commission and to limit the issue of the Commission's work to the sole question of the genuineness of three letters. The defendants do not rely upon the letters for proof of their statements, which as purported. On the day before the summons in as purported. On the day before the summons in this case was issued the prosecution secured the issuance from the Court of Queen's Bench of a writ in an action for libel for 5.000 pounds. As that action is pending, other proceedings with respect to the same matter are by English law barred. The publication of the Attorney-General's statement in the O'Donnell action and a fair report of the proceedings were privileged by English law, therefore no action can ile. "The Times's" articles were a fair comment; therefore, the defendants should be acquitted. The prosecution's statements are declared to be irrelevant and insufficient to support an action.

SIMPLE BUSINESS TRANSACTION OVER WHICH THE DEMOCRATS WEEP CROCODILE TEARS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 27 (Special).-In a long interview sublished in "The News" this evening a truthful state ment regarding the management of the Montana Cattle Company and General Harrison's connection with it is made by H. J. Milligan, one of the leading stockholders. A year or two after locating at Mensa. Mont., in 1879, as the assayer of the mint at that point, Russell Harrison, the son of General Harrison, with several friends, found investment in cattle so profitable that he formed a company for carrying on the business on a large scale. Several Indianapolis gentlemen took some stock, among them General Har rison, his law partners, Mr. Milligan and W. P. Fish-back. Eussell Harrison was chosen president of the company. The business proved prefitable until the summer of 1886, when the drouth caused heavy losses. Mr. Milligan says that the loss went as high as 90 per "The result," he says, "was that the assets of the company little exceeded its indebtedness. winter of 1887 and 1888, however, proved favorable for cattle and the stockholders are now hopeful that something may yet be saved, and to this end they are opposing a suit looking to a forced sale of the prop-

What has been General Harrison's relation to this company?"

"Simply that of a stockholder, who paid eash for all the stock he held, the same as I did. He was never an officer or director of the company and I believe held his stock only two or three years, giving it to his children."

Mr. Milligan adds that the relation of Stephen B. Elkins to the company was simply that of a broker in attempting to fond the debt. He was not a stockholder and had no interest in the company. Mr. Milligan says also that the company's career was in no way different from that of other cattle companies in the western grazing region, which in a single stason were reduced from great prosperity too bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA BROKERS MOVING.

A HOUSE-WARMING AT THE NEW ROOMS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN THE DREXEL

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.-The Philadelphia Stock Exchange this afternoon took formal possession of its new, handsome and commodious quarters in the new ing was attended with appropriate ceremonies, which included a reception, a fine dinner, and speeches. Exchange terminated its thirteen years of life in its ing was characterized by a spirit of levity, and shortly before 12 o'clock the hilarity increased and most of tinued it until the hands of the clock indicated the noon hour, when Chairman T. C. Knight called out the closing prices as usual, and then announced that the board would convene at 10 o'clock Monday morning

in the new rooms in the Drexel Building. The reception in the new Exchange began at 3 o'clock. Invitations had been sent to over 600 percities. W. W. Kurtz, president of the Exchange, delivered a brief speech, welcoming the guests and rapidly sketching the history of the Exchange. Intinued for several hours.

This evening the Governing Committee of the Exchange and the Committee of Arrangements gave a banquet at the Hotel Bellevue to about forty guests, comprising the visiting members of exchanges outside of Philadelphia.

TWO BOLD BURGLARIES AT NEWTON, MASS. Boston, Oct. 27.-There were two bold burglaries in Newton, on Friday night. At the house of S. G. Pond, Walnut Park, an entrance was effected by About \$1,000 worth of jewelry was taken from there. SERVIA TO HAVE A NEW CONSTITUTION.

Belgrade, Oct. 27.—It is officially stated that a pecial Commission, to be composed of seventy permitted the composed of seventy permitted t

ENCLOSED IN ARCTIC ICE. THIRTEEN WHALING VESSELS IN PERIL FIVE HUNDRED OFFICERS AND MEN DRIFTING

> WITH THEIR BARKS TO THE SIBERIAN COAST. THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.

San Francisco, Oct. 27 (Special).-The new hat thirteen whalers, with 500 men on board have been caught in pack ice in the Arctic Ocean was brought here to-day by the whaling bark J. A Howland Unless favorable weather sets in, every one of these vessels will be crushed and the loss of life will be great. The ice was drifting steadily westward toward the Siberian coast, carrying the unfortunate vessels with it The craft are all following the drift which the bark Napoleon followed three years ago. Only one man escaped with his life from the Napoleon The survivor was two years in getting back to this city, and suffered terrible hardships. The ves sels that were in the ice on September 19, when the bark Howland left Seashore Island, were the barks Eliza, Hidalgo, Hunter, John West, Seabreeze and Pisano, of San Francisco, and the barks Andrew Hicks, Lancer, Mars, Ocean, Ohio, Second Reindeer and William Bayliss, of New Bedford. The vessels are hemmed in about twenty miles from Herald Island, near where the Jeannette was first caught in the ice. Cap tain Shackland, of the Howland, says:

"The season was poor, and the whalers took desperate chances. The fleet had a narrow escape from the great storm in August. In September the fleet was driven steadily southward by advancing ice, and still the luck was poor. Occasionally barks would run up an opening in the ce floes in the vain endeavor to get something. do not know which bark was first caught, but heard of it early in September. Then word went around that more and more were getting to succor their unfortunate fellows, and in many nstances food and other supplies were pushed over the ice to aid the men still on board."

The chances of these vessels are slim. The only opportunity they have to get away is the possi bility of wind springing up to enable them to push off and beat the ice on its drift to the West. It will take a good, strong breeze to do this, but usually the first wind of winter comes in a howling Arctic storm and this makes chances still worse. As for the men, they may be saved. The whaling fleet captains have organized a party for the rescue of the men if the prospect of saving the vessels becomes hopeless. Up to September 23 no fore, the defendants should be acquitted. The prosecution's statements are declared to be irrelevant and insufficient to support an action.

THE CZAR TO REVIEW HIS BLACK SEA FLEET. St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—The Czar and Czarina have saited from Batoum for Sebastopol, where they will review the Black Sea fleet. They will afterwards return to Gatschina.

ANOTHER HOME RULE LEADER ARRESTED. Dublin, Oct. 27.—J. D. Shechan, Member of Parliament for East Kerry, was arrested at a meeting of Lord Kenmare's tenants to-day, for advocating the Plan of Campaign.

CONDITION OF JAMES C. FLOOD.

Heldelberg, Oct. 27.—James C. Flood passed a good night last night. His condition is unchanged.

THE FOREION REGISTRY IN FRANCE. Parls, Oct. 27.—Tresident Carnot has issued a docree extending the time for the registration of foreigners to January 1, 1899.

LEADER OF THE DERVISHES POISONED. London, Oct. 27.—The leader of the dervisbes in Dongola has been poisoned. His death will retard the advance of the dervisbes in upper Egypt.

PRINCESS HELENE OF WALDECK DEAD. Berlin, Oct. 27.—Trincess Helene, wife of George Victor, the reigning Prince of Waldeck, died to-day at Arolsen, the capital of the principality.

AN OPERATIC STAR IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Miss Sosia Monte appeared as Amezill in the opera of "Jessonda" last night, and achieved a success.

HARRISON'S INVESTMENT IN CATTLE.

A SIMPLE BUSINESS TRANSACTION OVER WHICH A SIMPLE one captain had ordered his vessel deserted, and this action shows that they are not going to ge

at a whale. It is believed that she was caught with the others, if not crushed outright. Her chances are small, but she may yet appear at Fox Island. She was owned by Aitkin & Swift and had forty men on board. Great anxiety is felt here by the owners of vessels and by relatives of the officers and men.

THE RAIN KEPT DOWN THE REGISTRATION Below are the returns of the registration in all of the Assembly Districts yesterday, compared with those for the last day of registration in each of four preceding years:

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A NEW ANARCHIST ASSOCIATION IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Oct. 27 (Special).—Unusual activity and stir was observable at detective headquarters this

"The Anarchists have stolen a march on us," hastfly remarked one of the officers, as he disappeared through the north entrance to the City Hall. A slip of paper

contained this note:

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1888.

Dear Sir: You are invited to attend the next meeting of "The 49 Club," which will occur this week on Thursday evening, October 25, at Schulze's Hall, southwest corner of Division and Robey sts. This club is the legal organization in this section of an order of which you are a member. Please attend without fall and give your personal aid in the furtherance of our sacred cause. Bring this notice with you.

SECRETARY.

Und Wehr Verein as the local Anarchist organization, the police are confident, but by that name it was until now unknown to them. The apparent effort at secrecy which is observable in the whole matter causes more than usual apprehension to the police, and the fact that this meeting was held on Thursday night without the knowledge of the police speaks well for the effectiveness of these efforts at secreey commemorate on November 11 the hanging of the commemorate on November 11 the hanging of the Anarchists, but it has been contended all along by their leaders that everything would be open and above board and simply an unostentations manifestation of their love for their martyred leaders. November 11 will soon be here, and it is not this which troubles Inspector Ronfield and his aids, for it was expected, but the revolation that there does exist an hitherto unknown organization, "The 49 Club," which, in the language of the circular, is "the legal organization in this section of an order of which you are a member," and to which the recipient of the notice is expected to give his "personal aid in the furtherance of our sacred cause."

WRETCHEDNESS IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS. Springfield, Mass., Oct. 27 (Special).—The Berkshire County hill towns are noted for their cases of Ig-norance, destitution and come. Every little while cases of extreme cruelty, destitution or shocking crime are revealed. The latest is the case of Daniel Eilis's family, who for some time have lived in the isolated vil-lage of Montville in Sandisfield. The family, consist-ing of Ellis, his wife and six children, the oldest a

girl of twelve and the youngest a babe, were found living in an old shanty unfit for a hog sty. An old ragged blanket was all the bed clothing in the place. An old horse was stabled in the cellar and the stench was frightful. The father is a shiftless, laxy fellow, and the mother was originally traded by her father for a dog. Three of the oldest children have been taken by the State.

FOUR DEATHS FROM THE YELLOW FEVER.

FORTY-SIX NEW CASES IN JACKSONVILLE-RE-PORT OF THE AUXILIARY COMMITTEE. Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 27 (Special).—President Neal Mitchell's official bulletin of the progress of yellow fever in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. is:

The deaths were: Mrs. E. Hedrick, Julian Sumeral, Hugh McDougal, and Robert Birch (colored There was a hum of expectation from the gathered rowd at the Board of Trade rooms this morning a President McQuaid appeared with a roll of manuscript, which was, as a darkey in awe-struck tones informed a "culled brother," "dat are financial report what de white folks has done been so anxious

read the report, and explained in detail the work of each department. The report is completed up to October 20, and embodies the following figures:
Receipts: Total donations—4309,577 96; membership fees, \$23,600; reimbursed by United States Government on account of sanitary work, \$2,532 15; total, \$312,376 11.
Expenditures—For sanitary work, \$3,536 66; for sanitary supplies, \$8,203 08; for relief, \$54,319 17.
Medical Burcau: Expenses—Nurses on Government pay-

see." After a few preliminaries President McQuald

read the report, and explained in detail the work of

Medical Bureau: Expenses—Nurses on Government pay-roll, \$17,100; nurses not on Government pay-roll, \$981 95; visiting physicians, \$2,235; general expenses of Bureau, \$22,876 58; sanitary guards, \$9,685 12; Sand Hills Hospital, \$3,154 07; St. Luke's Hospital, \$189 58; Board of \$8,158 82; relief for county, through comm e6,321 39; claims for property destroyed, \$3,666 27; transportation furnished by committee, \$1,755 90; station-

transportation turnsance by communications of the communication of the c ployes, \$76; expenses New-York committee, \$43-79.

Relief sent to McClenny, \$4,049-62; relief sent to Sanderson, \$536-32; relief sent to Fernandina, \$6,138-36;

Sanderson, 5036 32; relief sent to fernature as to General Fellef sent to Gainesville, \$1,275 56; relief sent to Glen St. Mary, \$50. Total, \$210.654 24.

Cash balance in treasury, \$101,721 87; balance in hands of New-York committee, \$3,772 66; advanced to pay nurses on Government pay-roll, to be refunded, \$47,000; in Total

general commissary supplies on hand, \$13,804 19. Total available resources, \$136,398 72. available resources, \$130,308 72.

The total estimated expenses for the next six weeks are \$155,000, from which it is seen that the funds will fall short. It is calculated that there are 14,000 people

here to be fed, and that the lowest estimate possible is fully \$155,000 up to December 1. It is a most dis-couraging outlook, and the probabilities seem to be that a second call for aid may have to be issued.

## THE NEW WESTCHESTER TRACK.

WORLD-SOME OF ITS FEATURES.

The new race-course at Westchester, which is about completed, is considered by lovers of the turf to surpass anything of the kind in this country, if not the world. Everything about the track, from the magnificent grand stand to the capacious stables, has been planned and executed with the most elaborate and thorough care. Nothing that money and the best talent could do has been spared to make every arrangement complete to the minutest detail, and it may well be a source of pride to all Americans that the new park has been so admirably fitted up both for the needs and the pleasure of the public.

The entrance is at the west side, where the centre gate is flanked on both sides by two handsome fountains. To the left as one enters is the gate leading to the field, and to the right, that which open upon the way to the club-rooms. The centre entrance is 30x60 feet, and here are six places for selling entrances mentioned above, the one leading to the sweep of 264 feet. Passing through the main entrance the visitor finds himself at the foot of the porte cochere which leads up to the grand stand. This covered way is 300x50 feet, and gives one the first real impression of the elaborateness of the stand. The main walk is directly along the space on both outer sides for passageways. In the incolumniations will be flower beds and pots for shrubs and plants. The floor is done in antique tiles.

Half way along the porte cochere one meets with a moted if the head of the British Legation gentle inclined plane rising to the level of the grand stand. The incline is so gradual and the shrubs and To a note of i plants are so skilfully arranged that one scarcely notices the ascent.

Having ascended the porte cochere, one comes upon is 650 feet long, almost one-eighth of a mile, and twenty feet wide. It, like the covered way, will be made attractive by lots of artificial landscape. Directly in front of this is the fine this case. It is the practice of the Department, in course of the department, in the case of the department of the depart grand stand proper, with a dome in the centre fifty feet in diameter, which reminds one strongly of the theatre. They are two feet in width and three feet six inches from back to back. Gradually descending six inches from back to back. Gradually descending with a careful regard to the angle of vision, they come upon a place from which stairways lead down to the field. The two main declines, however, are at the extreme ends of the stand, arranged like the inclined covered way, so that their slope is scarcely noticeable. The row of columns supporting the roof is thirty feet from the from of the stand, the outer part of the roof and the cornice being supported by cantilevers. In front of the stand is the magnificent track, a sweep of one and a quarter miles, while running diagonally across it is a three-quarter mile straightaway.

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straightaway.

The whole structure is in the Pompeian villa style,
being open on all sides. The cornice, the columns
and all the architectural adornment are done in
carved relief, set off with varied colors, after the
fashion of the first century B.C. At both ends of the
pavillion are towers, while from sixty-four flag poles,
running up from the cornice, will fly the colors of
American turfmen.

Beneath the grand stand at its north end is the
betting ring, ninety by 125 feet, and at the opposite
end is a cafe, 100 by 150 feet, both being fitted up and
arranged most elaborately and conveniently. At the
southeastern sweep of the level stretch of track are
the stables, 700 in number, modelled after improved
plans of those of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, what are
considered the best in America.

Diedrich F. Steller made a deliberate nurder his wife, Annie, yesterday morning. He had een out drinking all night, and when he entered rtments at No. 137 Bowery, at 7 o'clock, ur the influence of liquor, he said to his wife, who was making a fire: "I am going to kill you." He drew a seven-barrelled revolver as he spoke, and alming it at her, fired. The bullet struck the frontal bone of her head and glanced off. The poor woman shricked for help, and Detective George Connor, of the 11th Precinct, happened to pass along the Bowery. He ran up-stairs to the apartments just in time see him aim for the second shot, when the detective eized him and a desperate struggle ensued. The husband attempted to shoot the detective, but the latter felled him to the floor and placed the handcuffs on his wrists. Even then he showed fight, and cursed his wife and the detective.

"I'm sorry that I didn't kill you," said the brutal husband to his wife, and turning to Detective Connor he added: "I owe you a shot, too, for interfering." He was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, where the wife appeared against him. She has a kind face, and witnesses in court said that she was a good wife. Since their marriage two years ago he has taken to drink, and was nearty always intoxicated. His father-in-law had set him up in the liquor business at No. 137 Bowery, but he was his own best customer. Creditors came to seize the place last week, but his father-in-law sethled with them and has taken charge of the place. Two months ago Steller made a similar attack on his wife, but she made no complaint against him. Justice Duffy said that in this instance marriage was a failure, and held the husband in default of \$3,000 ball for trial. early always intoxicated. His father-in-law had

New-Bedford, Oct. 27 (Special).—For years the fish-ermen of this city and Fair Haven have had no trouble in taking scallops where they chose. A few weeks ago several Rhode Island men came here and weeks ago several know brand men came here and attempted to take scallops when persons on both sides of the river entered protests and in order to stop the invaders the law was resorted to. The affair has culminated in much animosity between Fair Baven and New-Bedford fishermen and arrests were made by both parties.

Cartisie, Penn., Oct. 27 (Special).—Harry Strickler, of Bolling Springs, was handling an old shell found on the field of Gettysburg, when it exploded, tearing

LORD SACKVILLE'S LETTER.

MINISTER PHELPS AND LORD SALISBURY IN CONFERENCE AT HATFIELD HOUSE.

LORD SACKVILLE-LORD SALISBURY SERL OUSLY IMPRESSED-DIPLOMATIC CIR-

CLES IN LONDON STIRRED UP. London, Oct. 27 .- The Sackville letter incident has caused a considerable stir in diplomatic cir-

Lord Salisbury remained at Hatfield House, his country seat, to-day. He received several cable dispatches from Lord Sackville, the British Minister at Washington, admitting the facts in connection with the Murchison letter and saying that he regretted them. A number of dispatches from Secretary of State Bayard were forwarded to Lord Salisbury, in which the Secretary of State urged that in view of the coming National election in the United States it was imperatively necessary that there should be a change in the British represents tive at Washington in order to caim the popular excitement. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and Mrs. Phelps visited Hatfield House this afternoon and will be the guests of Lord Salisbury until Monday. Mr. Phelps and Lord Salisbury held a long consultation in the library. Mr. Phelps enlarged upon the necessity of prompt action on the part of the British Government in order to repair the evil. Mr. Phelos made a special point that by treating Murchison as a British subject entitled to advice, despite the fact that he stated in his letter that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, Lord Sackville had disregarded and violated the understanding of September, 1871, when Mr. Fish, then Secretary of State, obtained from the English Government a recognition of the American doctrine of naturali-

Lord Salisbury admitted that this was a most

serious point of view of Lord Sackville's conduct. The matter is more annoying to Lord Salisbury, inasmuch as Lord Sackville's appointment originally was attributed to the influence of his sister, who was the second wife of the late Marquis of Salisbury, and who has since been married to the present Earl of Derby.

It is said that Lord Salisbury favors the retirement of Lord Sackville.

The officials at the United States Legation are extremely reticent on the subject of the Sackville affair. Mr. White, First Secretary of the Legation, when asked about the matter declined

BAYARD'S GENERAL DENIAL.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN BY THE CABINET. LOOKING TO LORD SACKVILLE'S RECALL

NO INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO MINISTER PHELPS. BUT SIMPLY A STATEMENT OF THE FACTS-NO MEETING OF THE CABINET ON FRIDAY, AND NONE TO BE HELD

UNTIL THE PRESIDENT RETURNS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 27.-Secretary Bayard stated to-night that there was no truth whatever in the contents of a Washington dispatch to "The New-York Herald" of to-day, which asserted that " Minister Phelps, our Minister at London, had been instructed by the President, through the Secretary of State, to intimate to Lord Salisbury, without delay, that under all the circumstances the President is of the opinion that the good moted if the head of the British Legation here

of The Tribune to Secretary Bayard this evening, the latter returned the following answer: "The only communication whatever

this case. It is the practice of the Department, in all cases involving diplomatic status, to fully inform our representatives who may be located in the countries concerned. We do not care to have them informed at second hand. The Department has made no communication to the British Government; nor can Minister Phelps, upon the information which he now has, take any action in the matter. He is simply a conduit through which, when we desire, we can communicate with the English Government.

" As to the absurd statement that the recall of the British Minister was determined upon at a special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon, it need only be said that there was no meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, and that the Secretary was at his desk throughout the day. No further action is likely to be taken until the return of the President."

The President is expected to return from New-York late to-night or early to-morrow morning. But even his return will not be the signal for action on the part of this Government. On the contrary, every official of the State Department, as well as those versed in diplomatic usage, are con vinced that the initiative must and is expected to be taken by the Government of Great Britain.

The visit of Minister Phelps to Halford, the country-seat of Lord Salisbury, reports of which the cable brings this afternoon, signifies nothing. This is, at least, the opinion of an ex-United States Minister, now a resident of Washington. It is simply a custom under which the Minister accredited to a country always maker the first call upon the officials of its Government when a matter is under dispute or seems to call for an explanation. Thus it was, for instance, that when this whole trouble began Lord Sackville was the first to call at the State Department, to explain things, instead of an official of the State Department waiting upon him.

official of the State Department warming upon him.

Among those in a position to know, the recall of Lord Sackville is but a question of a few days. It is considered courteous to a foreign Government to allow some time in which to withdraw an offending Mirister from the country to whose Government his conduct has proved obnoxious. It is not necessary, however, to point out that this delay on the part of the President and the Secretary of State in promptly demanding the recall of Lord Sackville robs their present action of any particular meed of praise, but rather emphasizes the sympathy for Great Britain and her policy which is part of the record of the present Administration, and to which Lord Sackville himself has borne unwittingly such unequivocal testimeny.

MAKING USE OF LORD SACKVILLE'S LETTER. San Francisco, Oct. 27 (Special).—The British vice-consul, Mr. Mortimer, of Los Angeles, denies the story that Lord Sackville has employed any detectives to trace the dentity of Murchison. P. S. Dorney, of San Francisco, who started out as a workingman under Kearney and afterward became a Republican, declares that he knows Murchison, who wrote the letter to Lord Sackville. Dorney says: "Murchison is a farmer living at Pomona. He is

"Murchison is a farmer living at Follows. He well educated and is a man of broad views. Although professing strong love for the mother country, he is strongly opposed to a monarchical form of government. It is his pet hobby that he may yet live to see the English crown abolished and a Republic established in the British Isles."

There is no evidence, however, to bear out Dorney's story.

Photographs of Lord Sackville's letter with the British crest will be published here to-morrow in "The Chronicle," which has made effective use of the letter in cartoons and special articles, showing that his statements simply corroborate the comment of the British and Canadian uress and the speech of the Charles Tuppea.